

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gooseneck Siteother names/site number 23CT54

2. Location

street & number Scenic Riverways

city, town

state Missouri code MOcounty Cartercode 035zip code 68989Ozark National☒ not for publication☒ vicinity

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

11

Noncontributing

 buildings
 sites
3 structures
 objects
3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

- ☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Village site

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/Campground

National Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation NA

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The Gooseneck site (23CT54) is a single component Emergent Mississippian site in Carter County, Missouri.

within the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Investigations at the Gooseneck Site, a small Emergent Mississippian Village, led to the identification and definition of the Naylor Phase. Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates indicate that the site was occupied between A.D.700 and A.D. 1000. The presence of intact subsurface features, even beneath the road, has demonstrated remarkable integrity for the archeological deposit at this site.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is a prehistoric archeological site. (See Map 2)

Noncontributing Resources: There are three noncontributing structures at the site.

Environmental Description

The Eastern Ozark Highlands are lands of rugged karst topography. Streams flow swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Springs are abundant in this part. Most of the exposed bedrock is made up of chert, dolomite, and sandstone outcrops providing an abundance of material for stone

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Archeology--prehistoric

Period of Significance

700 A.D. to 1000 A.D.

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Emergent Mississippian

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement

The Gooseneck site (23CT54) is a significant prehistoric single component Emergent Mississippian archeological site. The site represents a small Emergent Mississippian village occupied year round between ca. A.D. 700 and A.D. 1000. The Gooseneck site, which has been used as the type site for the Naylor Phase of the Emergent Mississippian Varney Tradition (Price, et al. 1975) exhibits excellent overall site integrity and good preservation of faunal and floral materials. The presence of a possible Mississippian structure and a very large post support pit which is unique to similar sites in the region contribute substantially to the significance of this important site.

Specific Dates

The age of the prehistoric occupation at the Gooseneck site may be interpreted on the basis of seven radio-carbon dates and nine thermoluminescence dates. These dates were collected from excavations conducted in Areas A, D, and E. While there is considerable variability in the resultant dates from these samples, the archeological evidence suggests that the prehistoric occupation spanned a relatively brief time, perhaps 300 years. The Emergent Mississippian occupation at the Gooseneck site is believed to date between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1050. The individual dating results from samples collected in 1979, 1980, and 1985 are presented in the following table.

state Nebraska zip code 68508-38

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tool manufacture. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The T-2 landform is composed of a sandy loam deposit of undetermined depth with the clay content of the deposit appearing to increase with depth.

The vegetation of the area consists mainly of oak-hickory forest with some mixed deciduous-coniferous and pure coniferous vegetation also present. It is unknown if the site was cultivated historically or prehistorically. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subsurface features and midden are undisturbed beneath the plowzone.

The climate of the Ozark region is characterized by hot and humid summers and mild winters. The average annual temperature for the region is 56.8 degrees (U.S. Weather Bureau 1963), with considerable annual variation in temperature. Average daily highs in summer are about 85 degrees, while average daily high temperatures in winter are about 40 degrees (Sauer 1920). Average annual precipitation is about 45-50 in. Most precipitation falls as rain, but winter snow accumulations of 16 in. are common (Sauer 1920). Most rain falls in spring and early summer. The area enjoys 190 to 200 frost-free days during an average year, which is an adequate growing season for most horticultural crops. Rainfall is generally adequate to support local agriculture without irrigation, but historic droughts have recorded severely reduced yields (Sauer 1920).

Cultural Context

Emergent Mississippian Period

Some earlier Mississippian-like complexes have been recognized and are regarded as Emergent Mississippian (Williams 1954; Marshall 1965; Price, et al. 1975). This substage was first radiocarbon dated at the Story Mount 1, Hoecake site (23MI8), Cairo Lowland where a red filmed, recurved rim of shell tempered pottery was found directly associated with typically Woodland tradition log tomb burials dated at 730 A.D. (Williams 1954).

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Several Emergent Mississippian phases have been identified. The Hayti Phase has been defined by Marshall (1965) as the Emergent Mississippian stage [redacted]. Emergent Mississippian occupation in the Eastern Ozark region was presented through James Price's definition of the Naylor Phase (Price, et al. 1975), and in the Central Mississippi Valley the Big Lake phase of the Emergent Mississippian has become apparent through the research of Dan and Phyllis Morse at the Zebree site (1980).

Mississippian Varney red filmed pottery found at many Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri was described by Steve Williams (1954) from the Old Varney River site [redacted] Dunklin County, Missouri. There are two major vessel forms. One is a large diameter bowl or pan that is red slipped and carefully smoothed on the interior. The other is a medium to large high necked deep globular jar with recurved, appendageless rim that is also red slipped.

A wide distribution of Emergent Mississippian sites dating from 700 A.D. to 1000 A.D. in Southeast Missouri are marked by the strong presence of shell tempered Varney Red filmed pottery with inverted rims and lacking in decoration and appendages, small stemmed corner notched arrow points, evidence of horticulture, and location of villages or hamlets on river terraces with special activity sites located near resources. Sedentary villages were occupied year round with hunting, gathering, and horticultural activities resulting in the accumulation of large midden areas of refuse material. Recovery of large jars probably indicate food storage of gathered plants or wild cultigens like: little barley, goosefoot, sumpweed, or maygrass.

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The Naylor Phase of the Emergent Mississippian period appears to have had its beginning along the Ozark escarpment and in the lowlands to the east. The Gooseneck site is the type site of this phase and contains typical Emergent Mississippian artifacts and a very large post mold feature possibly indicating some kind of fortification system.

The Powers phase is the only fully developed Mississippian complex in the Missouri Ozarks and is located largely in the Western Lowlands between [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ca. A.D. 1275 to 1320. These settlements consisted of major civic ceremonial centers, villages, hamlets, and limited activity sites. It was a short lived manifestation lasting only 50 years, after which time settlements were burned and abandoned. The houses exhibit wall trench construction in the core (inner wall).

Physical Description

The Gooseneck archeological site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

map and the areal extent of the site is approximately 6551 square meters. The outline of the site is shown on Map 2.

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Recordation

The site was first reported by James Lowe (1940) as part of his survey of Carter County. Lowe recorded the habitation area as 23CT54 and a nearby earthen mound as 23CT55. The site was listed by Chapman (1960) in an inventory of archeological sites
[REDACTED]

Intensive interest in the Gooseneck site was generated through archeological investigations sponsored by the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and the National Science Foundation. During the late 1960s and the early 1970s, the University of Michigan began a large scale investigation of the Powers phase. The Powers phase is a fully developed Mississippian complex located largely in the Western Lowlands
[REDACTED]

As part of the 1970 Powers Phase investigations, James E. Price conducted limited reconnaissance surveys within the eastern Ozarks in an attempt to determine the extent of Powers Phase occupation or utilization of this region. Price visited the Gooseneck Site and observed shell tempered ceramics, bone and other artifacts in an apparent midden deposit along the edge of
[REDACTED] Since shell tempered ceramics are diagnostic of the Mississippian culture, the University of Michigan elected to send a summer field school to conduct extensive test excavations at the site in 1971.

The 1971 excavations were conducted under the direction of Bruce D. Smith and focused on the midden deposit on the edge and
[REDACTED] A total of 22 five by five-foot square units were excavated (Area A), with all but one of these being in the southern area of the midden. Five cultural features were identified. Objectives of these excavations were primarily to investigate the full range of Powers Phase sites and adaptive strategies of these groups. Some of the data from this excavation were used by Smith in his dissertation (1975), and in a study of Mississippian faunal remains (Smith 1974). A comprehensive report of the 1971 research was never prepared, but a preliminary report describing the field investigations was submitted to the Smithsonian Institution (Smith 1971).

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Following the University of Michigan research, site management was transferred from the U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service. The site was revisited by Mark J. Lynott in 1978 as part of an archeological inventory of sites in developed areas of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways by the Midwest Archeological Center (Lynott 1981).

In 1979, the Midwest Archeological Center began additional testing at the site and began negotiations with the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, for transfer of the collections from the 1971 research at the site. Investigations were directed to better dating the site and to determine the size of the site and the midden and the relative distribution of artifacts and features across the T-2 landform (See Photos #1, #2, and #3). Efforts were also made to interpret overall site function and position within a regional adaptive strategy by identifying houses and other possible subsurface features in association with the terrace-edge midden. Shovel tests were placed at five-meter intervals [redacted] in an effort to delimit the extent of the midden. Following completion of the line of shovel tests along the [redacted] another line of shovel tests [redacted].

[redacted]. Later two short east/west transects of shovel tests were also accomplished.

A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated. Four one-by-one-meter test units were also excavated along the [redacted] to determine the content, and preservation of the midden. A single feature was exposed.

The final component of the 1979 investigations was conducted in April. It involved magnetic survey of [redacted]

[redacted] two proton magnetometers were used to survey two 20m by 20m blocks. The units were surveyed in a systematic manner with simultaneous readings at one-meter intervals across each block. Results of the magnetometer survey were inconclusive. In October of that year another magnetometer survey was performed with three additional blocks being surveyed making a total of 1800 square meters subjected to magnetic survey. An additional one-meter test pit was excavated at this time to secure ceramics for thermoluminescent dating.

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In the spring of 1980 a crew from the Midwest Archeological Center returned to test the magnetic survey data with excavation and conduct test excavations across the T-2 landform to detect any Emergent Mississippian structures or habitation features associated with the midden deposit. Test excavations were initiated on the southern edge of the site and directed north and east toward the midden in a series of three hand excavated trenches of various lengths and three additional one by one test pits. Trench B (Photo #5) revealed one prehistoric feature and Trench C (Photo #6) exposed none. Trench D (Photo #7) which was oriented [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] revealed several subsurface features. With the addition of ten test units adjacent to Trench D seven features were exposed during excavation. It was determined that the midden extended [REDACTED] remained intact. Materials were also collected for radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dating.

The 1979 and 1980 investigations were also directed toward collection of data that reflects upon a number of concerns important to cultural resource management. In compliance with National Park Service policy and a body of Federal historic preservation legislation, the study was directed toward the size, content, and preservation of the archeological deposit within the [REDACTED]. This information was determined to be important for developing management strategies to protect the site and to assist in determining the potential significance of the site. This data became particularly valuable for the most recent archeological investigations at the Gooseneck site, which were conducted in response to plans [REDACTED]

In 1985, the Midwest Archeological Center conducted another phase of investigations at the site. This research was undertaken in response to a plan [REDACTED]. Using data collected from the earlier investigations at the Gooseneck site, National Park Service planners developed an alternative [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
of the midden and the prehistoric archeological deposit. The 1985 investigations were designed to excavate a substantial sample (Area E) of the direct impact zone along the north end of the Gooseneck site. [REDACTED]
The objective of these investigations was to collect a representative sample of artifacts and other archeological remains, and to expose as many subsurface features as might be present in this area of the site.

A 1/2-meter wide trench was excavated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The plowzone was then removed with the assistance of a National Park Service grader and operator and shovel skimming. A total of seven subsurface features were identified during the excavation of the southern block of Area E (Photos #11, #12, #13, #14, and #15). They appear to be small to medium size pits which were excavated along the western edge of the midden.

Test units were also excavated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

the midden did not extend that far north. A large ditch-like feature was identified here and appeared as a linear arc extending from the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

this time, excavation was resumed in August 1985 to trace the extent of Feature H, the ditch-like feature (Photos #17 and #18), and to determine the northern extent of the midden. [REDACTED]
was removed by backhoe and picks and shovels. Excavation revealed the possible remnants of an old road [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The large feature was only sampled.

Features

During the several episodes of test excavations at the Gooseneck site, a total of twenty-two features have been identified. Five of these are attributable to historic use of the terrace landform, while the remainder appear to be related to the Emergent Mississippian occupation and concentrated in the midden area.

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1971 Features

1. A concentration of large rocks and fire-cracked rock fragments was uncovered in the midden area associated with a small area of burned soil immediately below the rocks. This pit measured 1.4'x 1.28' and was 1.7' below surface (Feature 1).
2. A shallow elliptical shaped pit, 3'x 2', was exposed at the base of the midden horizon 1.5' below surface (Feature 2).
3. The remains of a hearth in the midden area appeared as a lens of soil about 2' below surface. It was about 1.25' in diameter. (Feature 3)
4. A large elliptical pit was exposed at the base of the midden filled with dark organic matter and containing rocks and fire-cracked rock fragments. The pit was 2.5'x 1.5' and extending .5' below the base of the midden. (Feature 5)
5. An elliptical concentration of rocks overlying a lens of burned earth is believed to be the remains of a small hearth. It was 2.9'x 1.2'. The rocks became visible about 1.6' below surface. (Feature 6)

1979 Features

6. A small hearth was exposed near the base of the midden. It consisted of a concentration of fire-cracked rock 50'x 30'. A small area of burned soil was associated with the burned rocks, and a few fragments of animal bone were found among the rocks. (Feature 1)

1980 Features (Figure 3)

7. A shallow linear trench-like feature was exposed in area D. First visible at 10 cm below surface it was 27 cm x 105 cm and appeared to be either a wagon or automobile rut. (Feature 1)
8. An amorphous organic stain immediately below Feature 7. This appeared to be a disturbed hearth associated with fire-cracked rock and charred macrobotanic remains. This feature was situated completely within the fill of Feature 12. (Feature 2)

9. In Trench B a small round pit extending 22 cm below surface was uncovered. This pit contained a single piece of chipping debris and measured 15 cm in diameter. (Feature 3)
10. Magnetic survey (1979) suggested that some sort of feature was present on the southern end of the Gooseneck site. This was revealed to be a historic 20th century trash pit for the campground containing steel beer cans, a sherd of whiteware, condiment bottle, and aluminum foil. (Feature 4)
11. The presence of another linear feature, believed to be a wagon rut, was revealed in Trench C. It became visible at 10 cm and was 110 cm x 25 cm. It disturbed Feature 12. (Feature 5)
12. A large circular pit with dark organic fill containing charcoal, burned clay, animal bone, and small fire-cracked rocks. It was 2.75 m in diameter and became visible about 18 cm below the surface. The pit has a flat bottom and extends to 42 cm below surface. There are six post-holes in the floor of the feature extending from the northwest side of the feature toward the southeast side. An area of concentrated burned earth, charcoal, and ceramics slightly northwest of the center of the feature produced samples for radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dating to ca. A.D.800. It is believed this data indicates the remains of an Emergent Mississippian structure. Since no roof supports are present it may have been a specialized structure. (Feature 6) (Photos #9 and #10)
13. A compact area of hard sandy clay immediately south of Feature 12 about 1 m x 40 cm and containing very few artifacts. (Feature 7)
14. A third linear trough about 3.2 m x 30 cm and oriented north and south. It became visible about 10 cm below surface and was filled with dark organic matrix containing fire-cracked rock, burned earth, and charred macrobotanical remains. (Feature 8)
15. A small round pit northwest of Feature 12, 30 cm in diameter and visible 10 cm below surface. It contained small amounts of fire-cracked rock and charcoal. The pit had a round bottom and extended to a depth of 34 cm below surface. (Feature 9)

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1985 Features (Figure 4)

16. A circular pit at the base of a very thin midden stratum. It became visible at 10 cm and was 105 cm in diameter extending to 42 cm below surface and contained ceramics, chipped stone, burned earth, bone, charred macrobotanical remains, and fire-cracked rock. (Feature A) (Photo #12)
17. Excavation of Area E revealed a small oval pit 10 cm below surface and extended to 30 cm with a round bottom. Fill contained fire-cracked rock, charred macrobotanical remains, bone, ceramics, and chipped stone debris. (Feature B) (Photo #13)
18. A roughly rectangular pit extending into the south wall of Area E block. It was 42 cm long and extended 28 cm below surface with a flat bottom. Fill contained fire-cracked rock, charred macrobotanical remains, ceramics, bone and chipped stone debris. (Feature D) (Photo #14)
19. An ovoid shaped pit in Area E at the base of the midden stratum (17 cm below surface) and was 41 cm x 31 cm. It extended to 29 cm below surface and had a round, irregular bottom. The pit contained fire-cracked rock, ceramics, and chipped stone debris. (Feature E) (Photo #15)
20. A roughly circular to oval pit in Area E which extended to 25 cm below surface. Fill was mottled and the bottom of the pit irregular. Fire-cracked rock, ceramics, and chipped stone debris were included in the fill. It is not clear whether this pit is a prehistoric feature or a large rodent burrow. (Feature F)
21. This massive feature was exposed in Area E. It became visible at the base of the plowzone [REDACTED]. The shape of the feature is formed by three trenches that intersect in a central, oval shaped pit to form a "Y". [REDACTED] had some impact on the feature, but the depth and size of the pits and trenches were such that they extended well below any historic disturbances. Two of the three trenches leading into the central pit were excavated in 1985 and were U-shaped in profile. The central pit was oval in shape and U-shaped in profile, with vertical to gently sloping sides. The feature was filled with a

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dark organic matrix similar to the midden. While the function of this feature cannot be determined with certainty, the shape and configuration of the pit appear to indicate a very large post pit. (Feature H,I) (Photos #16, #17, and #18)

22. This feature consisted of roughly parrallel troughs similar to Features 7, 11, and 14 in Area E. They were ca. 18 cm in width and extended 10 cm below the base of the plowzone. Fill was an orange-brown sandy clay. These troughs are also believed to be historic ruts of an early wagon road. (Feature J)

Artifacts

Bone Tools and Modified Bone Objects

Bone tools are represented by highly polished bone pins and unperforated needles, a conical antler fragment, awl fragments, and misc. fragments. There are twelve utilitarian bone objects and they were all collected from the midden in Area A. (Figure 5)

Fire Cracked Rock

Fire-cracked rock composed primarily of chert or quartzite is the most numerous cultural remains recovered from the site with 79,498 specimens. Concentrations from midden (Area A) and within Feature 12 have been associated with hearths.

Lithics

Chipped stone artifacts from the Gooseneck site consist of non-diagnostic shatter, flakes, cores, bifaces, drills, scrapers, graters and borers, projectile points, and an adze. Raw material for stone tool manufacture is abundant in [REDACTED] and local cherts comprise 91% of the diagnostic lithic debris while local quartzite comprises the remaining 9%. A total of 38% of the diagnostic lithic debris was heat treated. Flakes are mainly of the secondary and interior variety indicating the final stages of manufacture and maintenance.

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Among the lithics are 14 drills of three different types. (Figure 6) The drill points are generally finely chipped while the bases are only marginally retouched. Eighty cores have also been identified from the Gooseneck materials. These have been divided into seven core categories, the most common of which is the single platform core. Three unifacially retouched scrapers, three borers, eight graters, and 61 retouched pieces have also been recovered.

A total of 203 chipped stone bifaces have been recovered at the site (Figure 8). This includes 34 roughouts, 75 blanks, and 94 preforms. There are 128 projectile points with 75 classified as arrow points and 34 as dart points. These arrow points and dart points were collected from every area of the site and 94% are made of chert. The remaining 6% are of white quartzite.

The dart points include stemmed and notched styles which are usually associated with the Woodland time horizon in the Eastern Ozarks (Figure 7). The stemmed points include contracting, straight, and expanding varieties. There are also corner and side notched dart points in the assemblage. Most of the blades are triangular in shape with straight edges, but ovate blades with excurvate edges are present as well. A total of 24% of the dart points are made of white quartzite. An increased use of quartzite has been noted during the Late Archaic period in the Eastern Ozarks region (J. Price and C. Price 1984).

The 75 arrow points are primarily expanding stem or corner notched forms, but straight and contracting stem arrow points are present as well. Most point blades are triangular with straight edges, but ovate blades are also present. There is a relatively high frequency of specimens which exhibit a plano-convex cross section (51%). There is also a high frequency of arrow points which have been manufactured largely by unifacial retouch (31%). Serration is only present on 7% of the points. The arrow points are substantially smaller than the dart points (Figure 9).

A single chipped stone adze made of a large flake of local chert was collected. It is widest at the bit and tapers slightly to the butt end of the tool (Figure 13).

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Only eight ground or pecked stone objects have been identified from the Gooseneck site. These include four hammerstones, two axe or celt fragments, a piece of hematite, and a mano (Figure 13).

Ceramics

Ceramics were abundant at the Gooseneck site and consisted of two general classes, sherds and fired earth or cones (Figures 10 and 11). It is apparent that the coil technique was used in ceramic manufacture with shell being the most popular temper. Some sand tempered ceramics were present and may be attributed to the Barnes complex (Williams 1954). The shell tempered ceramics may be attributed to the Emergent Mississippian stage. The ceramics lack handles or appendages and exhibit little surface decoration.

Shell tempered ceramics are of two types, Neely's Ferry Plain (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951) and Varney Red-filmed associated with Big Lake phase at the Zebree Site. Many of the shell tempered ceramics exhibit a bright reddish colored paste on one or both surfaces resulting from firing in an oxidizing atmosphere. Pastes are gray and buff in color.

Four vessel forms have been identified: pans, bowls, jars, and a sherd from a hooded bottle. The pan fragments are from small pans in comparison to other sites where they are associated with salt production. Bowls from the site are about 20 cm in diameter at the oriface. The hooded bottle is only represented by one sherd. Most of the rims are slightly everted to recurved and are from small to large jars. Jars are globular with slightly rounded bottoms and no surface decoration. Average capacity for large jars is 52 liters.

A ceramic pipe fragment, a fired plug of clay, and a lump of fired daub with fiber impressions were also identified. The daub fragment is similar to daub fragments recovered from smokeholes in the roofs of Powers Phase houses (J. Price, personal communication). Ten oval and circular ceramic discs 24 cm-48 cm of uncertain function were also recovered (Figure 12).

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Faunal and Macrobotanical Remains

Faunal remains were terrestrial and aquatic, with the assemblage dominated by mammals, mainly deer and squirrel. In addition to these a wide variety of mammals were exploited including: opossum, eastern cottontail, rabbit, woodchuck, beaver, muskrat, coyote, dog, gray fox, raccoon, mink, and skunk. Invertebrates are principally represented by a small number of fresh water molluscs. Birds include turkey, passenger pigeon, quail, and duck, while reptiles are only represented by box turtle. Some varieties of fish were also present.

Macrobotanical evidence from Areas A,B,C, and D indicate the presence of 11 taxa of trees including: oak, butternut, walnut, pine, hickory, willow/poplar, elm, sycamore, hornbeam, cherry, birch, and beech. Nuts from oak, hickory, and walnut have been identified from food remains, as well as seeds from maize, grape, smartweed and sumac.

This wide variety of resources representing many different econiches appears to indicate a year round occupancy of the Gooseneck site (Mick 1982).

Area Excavated

The area of 23CT54 is approximately 6500 square meters. A total of approximately 185 square meters has been excavated in the four times the site has been investigated. This represents approximately 3% of the total site area.

Disturbances

Archeological investigations have created little disturbance to the Gooseneck site. The majority of the site has been left intact due to an emphasis on minimal impact archeological techniques. Each of the different phases of archeological research at the site focused on different areas of the campground and archeological deposit.

[REDACTED]
has had little impact on the site. [REDACTED]
has also had little impact on the archeological deposit. Beyond 10-15 meters west of the midden the deposit appears to be thin.

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The greatest disturbance to the site has been caused by the [REDACTED] A small portion of the midden was lost when [REDACTED] but the majority of the midden is still intact. [REDACTED]

A small amount of natural soil erosion has occurred on the east edge of the midden where the ground slopes down to the creek. This is the area where the area A excavation took place. This investigation confirmed that the midden for the most part is intact.

Data Limitations

Few sites have been studied as thoroughly as the Gooseneck site. Abundant research and documentation exists which can be used in studies focusing on the Emergent Mississippian cultural horizon.

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Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates from the Gooseneck site.
23CT54. Taken from Lynott 1989: .

Sample #	Uncorrected date	Comments
TX-4090	1160+-80 B.P.	Charcoal from Feature 12, Area D
Beta-15642	1150+-40 B.P.	Charcoal from Feature 16
Beta-15643	260+-50 B.P.	Charcoal from Feature 21
Beta-14059	600+-110 B.P.	0.45 grams charcoal from Feat. 21
Beta-17798	560+-40 B.P.	Charcoal from Feature 21
Beta-17799	1140+-50 B.P.	Charcoal from bottom of Feature 21
Beta-17801	950+-40 B.P.	Charcoal from Feature 17
Alpha-2362	510+-90 B.P.	Shell tempered sherd Feature 18
Alpha-2363	530+-100 B.P.	Shell tempered sherd Feature 16
Alpha-2364	780+-150 B.P.	Shell tempered sherd Feature 16
Alpha-2365	530+-90 B.P.	Shell tempered sherd Feature 21
Alpha-2366	700+-100 B.P.	Shell tempered sherd Feature 21
WU-TL-91a1	A.D. 755+-115	Shell tempered from midden
WU-TL-91a2	A.D. 645+-120	Shell tempered from midden
WU-TL-91b2	A.D. 865+-105	Shell tempered from midden
WU-TL-101n	A.D. 830+-120	Shell tempered sherd Feature 12

The first radiocarbon and thermoluminescence samples processed from the site were collected from Areas A and D. These clearly suggest an occupation between A.D. 750 and A.D. 1050. The samples collected from Area E include three radiocarbon dates which are consistent with these parameters. The remaining radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates from Area E suggest a much later occupation.

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The reason for the discrepancy between these dates is unclear. The later dates from Area E equate to the Powers phase time horizon, while the artifacts from Area E are similar to the Emergent Mississippian material from Areas A and D. Very different ceramic styles and recognizably different arrow point styles would be expected if this site were occupied as late as the fifteenth century. While it is possible that Area E may contain evidence of prehistoric occupation during the Powers phase, material culture relating to that time period has simply not been identified. On the basis of the available data, it appears likely that the prehistoric occupation at the Gooseneck site occurred between A.D. 750 and A.D. 1050.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Type site for Naylor phase of the Old Varney tradition of the Emergent Mississippian cultural horizon. The Gooseneck site exists in an ecological setting which has produced very limited evidence of Mississippian occupation dating to the Expansion period, A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1350. The presence of an Early or Emergent Mississippian stage in southeast Missouri archeology was initially recognized by Williams (1954) at the Old Varney River site. Marshall (1965) later defined the Hayti phase as the Early or Emergent Mississippian stage in the Little River Lowlands. The concept of an Emergent Mississippian occupation in the Eastern Ozark region was presented through James Price's definition of the Naylor phase (Price, et al. 1975). The potential significance of the Emergent Mississippian phase in the Central Mississippi Valley has become apparent through the research of Dan and Phyllis Morse at the Zebree site (1980, 1983) and through the extensive study of sites in the FAI-127 project (Bareis and Porter 1984; Kelly 1982). A more complete history of Emergent Mississippian site studies relating to the Eastern Ozark region is presented in Price and Price (1984) in their report on the Shell Lake site.

The Naylor Phase is part of what Price calls the Varney tradition (Price and Price 1984). The primary characteristics of the Naylor phase include: shell tempered ceramics with outflaring rims, no appendages, and a red slip surface treatment; ceramic disks; stemmed or corner notched projectile points with straight or convex bases and triangular blades (many unifacial); and

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expanding based perforators and "T" shaped drills.

Based upon available data, most of the Eastern Ozark sites which Price and Price (1984) attribute to the Varney tradition probably can be best assigned to the Naylor phase. Few of these sites have been adequately studied to determine if they are all part of one cultural complex, or if they represent local expressions of a generally similar adaptive strategy. There appears to be considerable cultural diversity and site variability during the Emergent Mississippian Period, so information from the Gooseneck site can provide an excellent and necessary database for defining the Naylor Phase and for using it as a basis for comparison with other Emergent Mississippian sites in the region.

2. Intersite comparison of Gooseneck site and other Emergent Mississippian sites in the region. As a relatively pure single component Emergent Mississippian occupation, the Gooseneck site provides a rare opportunity for comparative site studies. Radiometric dates from at least seven other sites in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas indicate that Emergent Mississippian populations were present over a broad area of the Eastern Ozarks and Central Mississippi River Valley during this period (Lynott 1989). Comparison of the discussion of Emergent Mississippian (Price and Price 1984) and the Gooseneck site indicates that considerable diversity in settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and material culture existed at this time. The archeological complexes of the Emergent Mississippian stage clearly lack the cultural homogeneity which characterizes later Mississippian cultures.

Other sites containing Emergent Mississippian components in the region include the Owls Bend, Mouth of Rocky, Shawnee Creek, and Zebree sites. While these sites have been designated as Emergent Mississippian, they appear to represent different manifestations of this formative period. The Owls Bend, Mouth of Rocky, and Gooseneck sites were occupied ca. 700-1000 A.D., while the Shawnee Creek site was occupied sometime later in the 11th Century, but predates the Powers Phase. The Zebree site, a Powers phase site was occupied between A.D. 1275 and 1320 and represents a fully developed Mississippian complex. Taken together these sites represent a relatively unbroken Emergent Mississippian chronological sequence within the Ozark Highlands and comparative studies of these sites could answer a wide range of questions focusing on this important transition period.

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There is a startling diversity of cultures in the region at this time. In the Upper Current alone, sites can be documented attributed to the Maramec Springs, Barnes, Varney, and Owls Bend complexes. Other sites have produced assemblages with ceramics which appear to be a mixture of two or more ceramic traditions. This same high level of cultural diversity is apparently present in the American Bottoms at this time, where seven Emergent Mississippian phases have been identified (Kelley, et al. 1984).

3. Ceramic diversity among Emergent Mississippian sites.

Emergent Mississippian components have now been identified at a number of sites in the Ozark Highlands including the Owls Bend, Akers Ferry, and Shawnee Creek sites in addition to the Gooseneck site. Diversity in ceramics is clearly documented by the presence of two quite different ceramic traditions at the Owls Bend and Gooseneck sites (Lynott 1989). While the ceramics from Gooseneck and Owls Bend are both shell tempered, they exhibit different vessel forms, firing conditions, and often different surface treatments. Efforts at thin sectioning have failed to yield evidence that the pastes used in making these two wares are consistently different (Benco 1985). In fact, comparisons of the frequencies of different ceramic types within sites included in the Varney tradition indicate considerable variability in the frequency of red filming, and even in vessel forms. The ceramic industry at sites in the Mississippi River alluvial valley such as Zebree (Morse and Morse 1980) and Kersey (Marshall 1965) have yielded a much wider range of ceramic vessels than have been found at Varney sites in the Ozark Highlands.

The Gooseneck ceramic assemblage is dominated by pans, bowls, and jars of a plain shell tempered variety lacking handles and decoration common to ceramic types associated with the Big Lake phase at the Zebree site. The Gooseneck pans are smaller than those associated with the Mississippi Alluvial Valley sites which were used in salt production. At the Owls Bend site, the ceramic vessels represent primarily cylindrical or barrel shaped jars with flat bottoms. Some sherds exhibit simple stamp impressions believed to be an expression of the Coles Creek ceramic tradition (Price and Price 1984). There are also some Maramec Spring limestone tempered sherds present at the Owls Bend site. The ceramic assemblage represented at the Gooseneck can

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provide an excellent source of information for use in comparative studies aimed at illuminating the rather complex chronology of ceramic production and utilization in the Ozark Highlands.

4. Comparison of Emergent Mississippian sites to fully developed Mississippian sites in the Mississippi Alluvial River Valley. The artifact assemblage and associated radiometric dates suggest that the site relates to the Emergent Mississippian stage, and consequently offers an opportunity to examine a site of the Formative stage of Mississippian culture deep within the Eastern Ozarks. The Gooseneck site represents a vital link in the development and spread of the Mississippi cultural horizon throughout the Mississippi Alluvial Valley and adjacent regions.

The presence of the Gooseneck site in the narrow valleys of the Ozark Highlands is in conflict with the concept of Mississippian culture adapted to exploitation of resources in the floodplain meander belts of major drainages (Smith 1975, 1978). Clearly, the Emergent Mississippian populations in the Eastern Ozarks were practicing adaptive strategies which differed greatly from those of the later Mississippian populations in the Central Mississippi River Valley.

While all of the Emergent Mississippian sites in the Eastern Ozarks appear to share a common lithic industry that includes the small stemmed and corner notched arrow heads, these arrow points occur in far lower frequencies at sites on the Ozark border (Price and Price 1984) and in the Mississippi River alluvial valley (Morse and Morse 1980, Marshall 1965). Although drills or perforators appear to be present at all of the Emergent Mississippian sites across the region, microliths have been reported only at the Zebree site (Morse and Morse 1980, 1983). It appears that the Emergent Mississippian sites in the Eastern Ozarks continue as part of a cultural tradition that produced numerous well-made projectile points and many other lithic tools from local raw materials throughout the Archaic and Woodland stages.

The ecological setting of Emergent Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas is quite variable in contrast to the Mississippi alluvial valley. In the Upper Current River drainage, Emergent Mississippian sites are situated on terraces and in rockshelters along the walls of the narrow valley. In the Mississippi River alluvial valley, sites like

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Zebree, Kersey, and Mangrum (Klinger, et al. 1982) are situated in a region which might be characterized as floodplain meander belt. This latter setting is the generalized ecological setting in which later Mississippian cultures developed and adopted the subsistence adaptation which has been described by Smith (1975, 1978). While studies of carbon isotope content of human bone from the Zebree site suggest that maize was not a substantial component of the diet during the Emergent Mississippian substage (Lynott, et al. 1986), the physical evidence indicates that maize was present in both the wide alluvial valleys and the Ozark Highlands.

In a study of the archeology of the Merrill Tract at Cahokia, Kelly, et al. (1984) have provided evidence suggesting that existing models of the origin and development of Mississippian culture should be modified. Previous models have suggested that the Mississippian culture originated through in-place evolution of people in the American Bottom (Benchley 1974; Fowler 1974), or through a combination of migration of new people into the American Bottom and evolution of cultures already living in that region (Porter 1973; Vogel 1975). Kelley, et al. (1984) and Lynott (1989) argue, that the current evidence indicates that development of Mississippian culture occurred across a broad area of the central Mississippi River Valley and the adjacent Eastern Ozarks. While no single Emergent Mississippian site contains all of the cultural characteristics which were later incorporated into Mississippian culture, almost all of the characteristics which are considered diagnostic of Mississippian culture are present somewhere in this region during the period A.D. 700 to A.D. 1000.

Some of the characteristics designated as Mississippian are given as follows: Griffin (1967) emphasizes agricultural dependency as the hallmark of Mississippian culture, while Smith (1978) offers a model of exploitation of floodplain meander belts as the "adaptive niche" of Mississippian culture. Muller (1978:311) uses the term Mississippian to refer to "those Late Prehistoric societies along the major river valleys in the area from Natchez to St. Louis and from Memphis to Knoxville that built substructure mounds and made pottery with crushed shell

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added to the clay." Chapman (1980) equates Mississippian with a "Village prehistoric peoples that practiced farming and lived in permanent villages with associated civic-ceremonial centers. While there is no universally accepted definition of Mississippian, it would seem that most scholars equate palisaded villages, rectangular wall trench houses, shell tempered ceramics, agriculture, and construction of rectangular temple mounds as characteristics of Mississippian culture in the Central Mississippian River Valley. All of these attributes have been documented for many of the Mississippian complexes in southeast Missouri (e.g. Price and Griffin 1979; Price 1978; Chapman 1980).

Occupations at the Gooseneck site has been interpreted to represent a permanent village, although excavation has been too limited to expose definite evidence of houses. More intensive excavations at the Zebree site in northeast Arkansas (Morse and Morse 1980) have revealed evidence of rectangular wall trench houses in association with a village palisade. Limited testing at the Shell lake site [REDACTED] yielded evidence of burned rectangular house basins (Price and Price 1984). A similar feature has recently been dated to A.D. 1025-A.D.1075 by a combination of radiocarbon, thermoluminescence, and archeomagnetism at the Shawnee Creek site in Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

The study of stable carbon isotope contents of human skeletal remains suggests that maize was not a substantial component of the diet during the Emergent Mississippian period in this region (Lynott, et al 1986; Boutton 1986). However, identification of macrobotanical remains at the Gooseneck site has yielded evidence of maize and native plants which were likely being cultivated. Similar data have been presented for both the Zebree (Morse and Morse 1980) and the Shell Lake (Price and Price 1984) sites. Although these data indicated that the Emergent Mississippian people of southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas had not made a commitment to full-time agriculture, there is strong evidence that it was being practiced on a less intensive scale.

The appearance of all the characteristics described above occurs for the first time in southeast Missouri about A.D. 1100; they are widespread in this region a century later. While Mississippian culture developed and flourished in the floodplain meander belt region of southeast Missouri after A.D. 1200, occupation of [REDACTED] diminished. It seems likely that the nucleation of settlements seen in Classic

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Mississippian complexes in southeast Missouri after A.D. 1100 included migration of peoples from the Eastern Ozarks. Thus, descendants of the Emergent Mississippian peoples from the Upper Current River Valley probably joined the nucleated villages in the Central Mississippi River Valley during the period A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400.

Integrity. Archeological field techniques which have been implemented at the Gooseneck site have been generally successful in producing data that reflects upon the particular research concerns of the field seasons with only minimal impact to archeological resources. The majority of the Gooseneck site is still intact with features even proving to be intact underneath the road. The Gooseneck site contains a complete assemblage of Naylor phase cultural materials, is well documented, has proved to have good preservation of delicate materials, has been dated using radiocarbon and thermoluminescence methods, and has survived park visitation and natural elements relatively intact.

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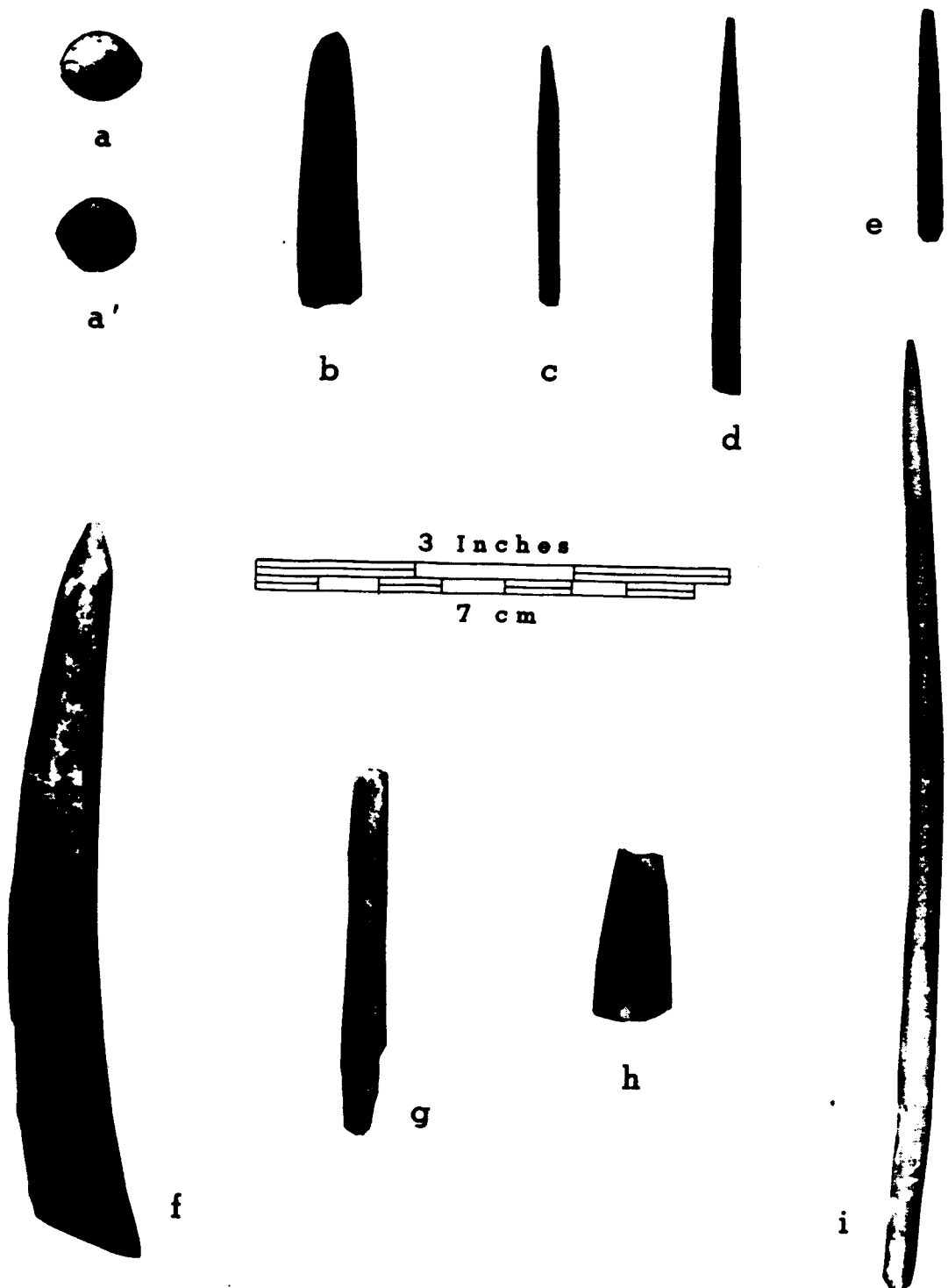


Figure 5. Selected bone tools, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:124 Figure 31)

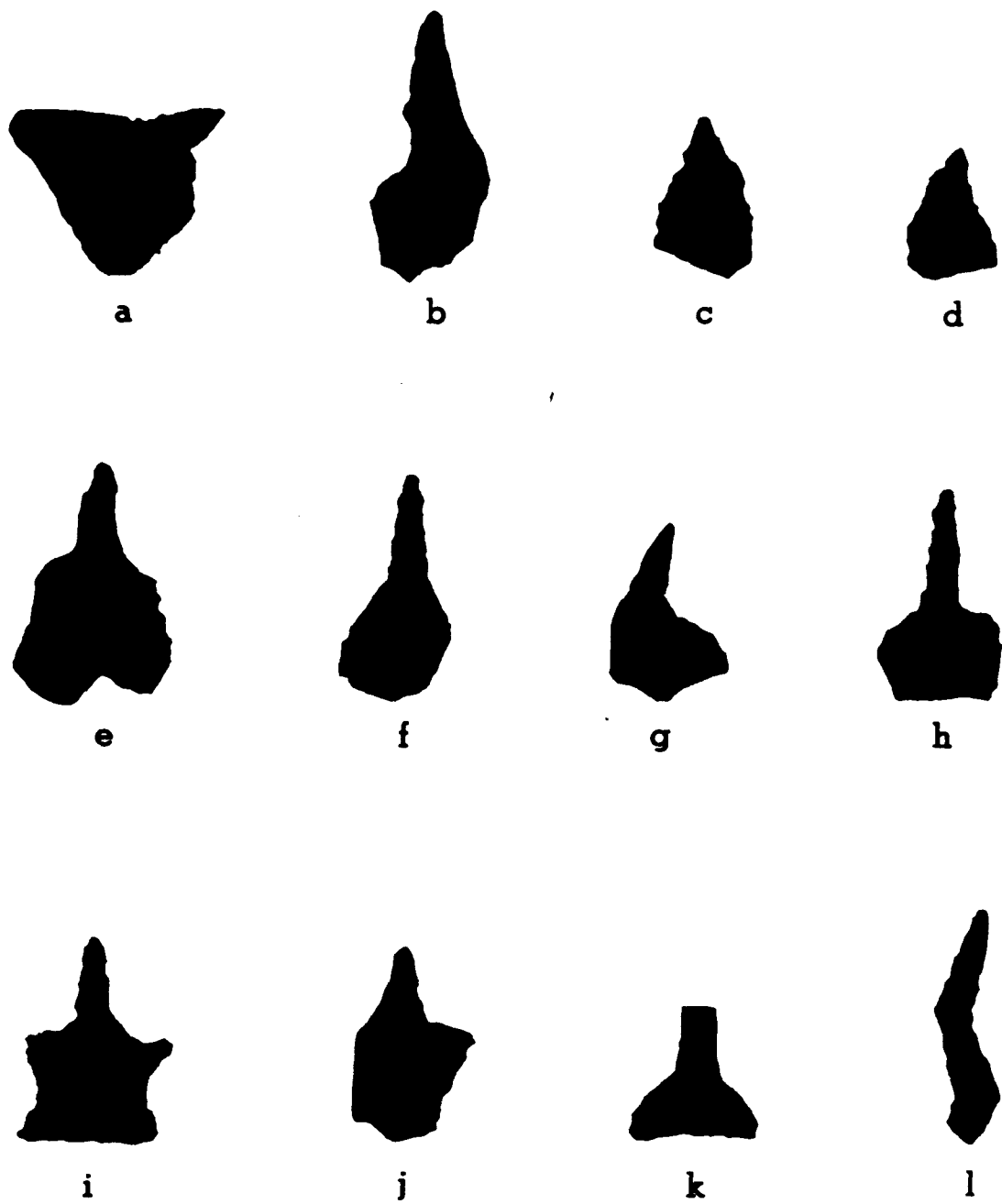


Figure 6. Selected drills, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:116 Figure 23)

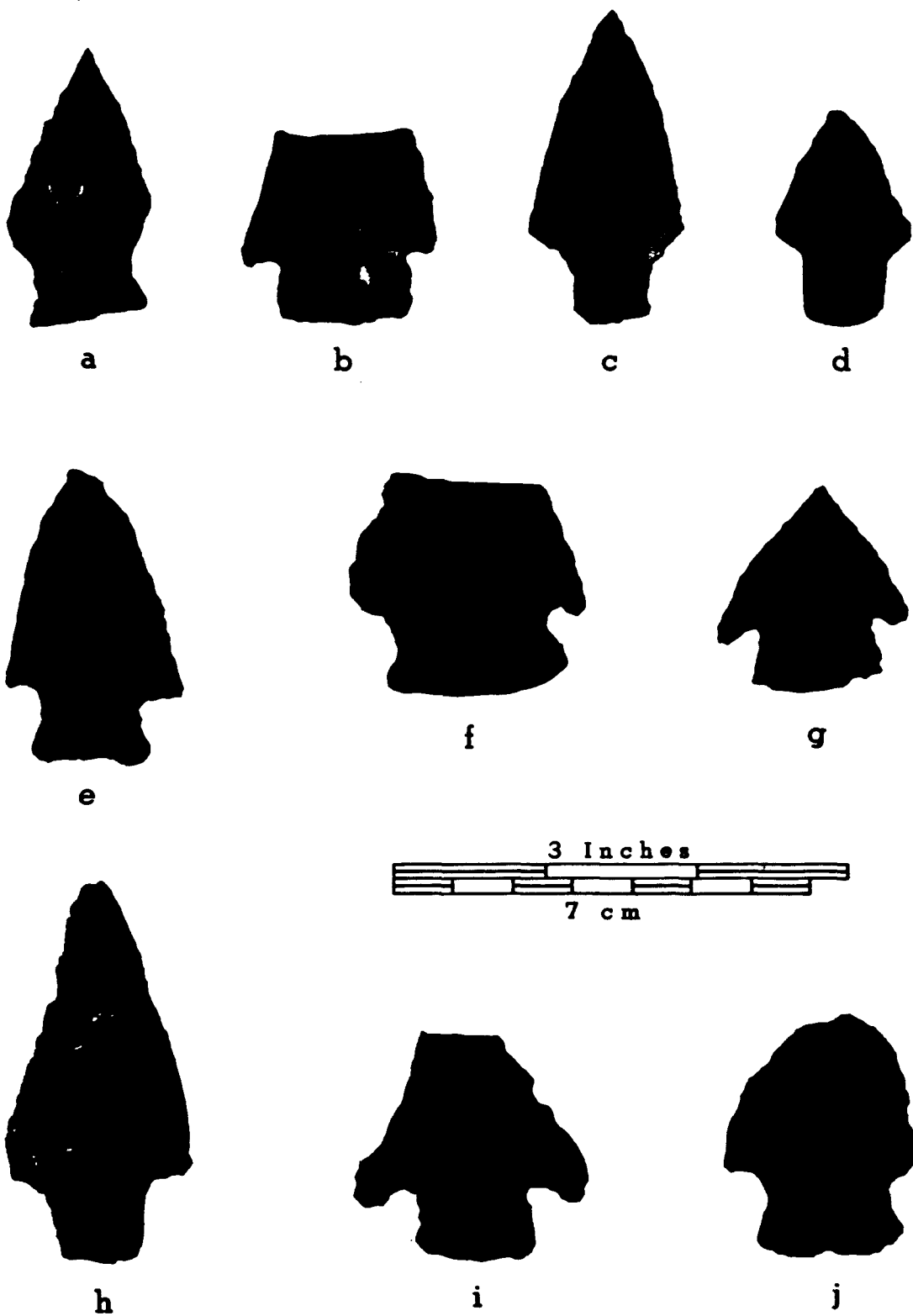


Figure 7. Selected dart points, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:119 Figure 26)

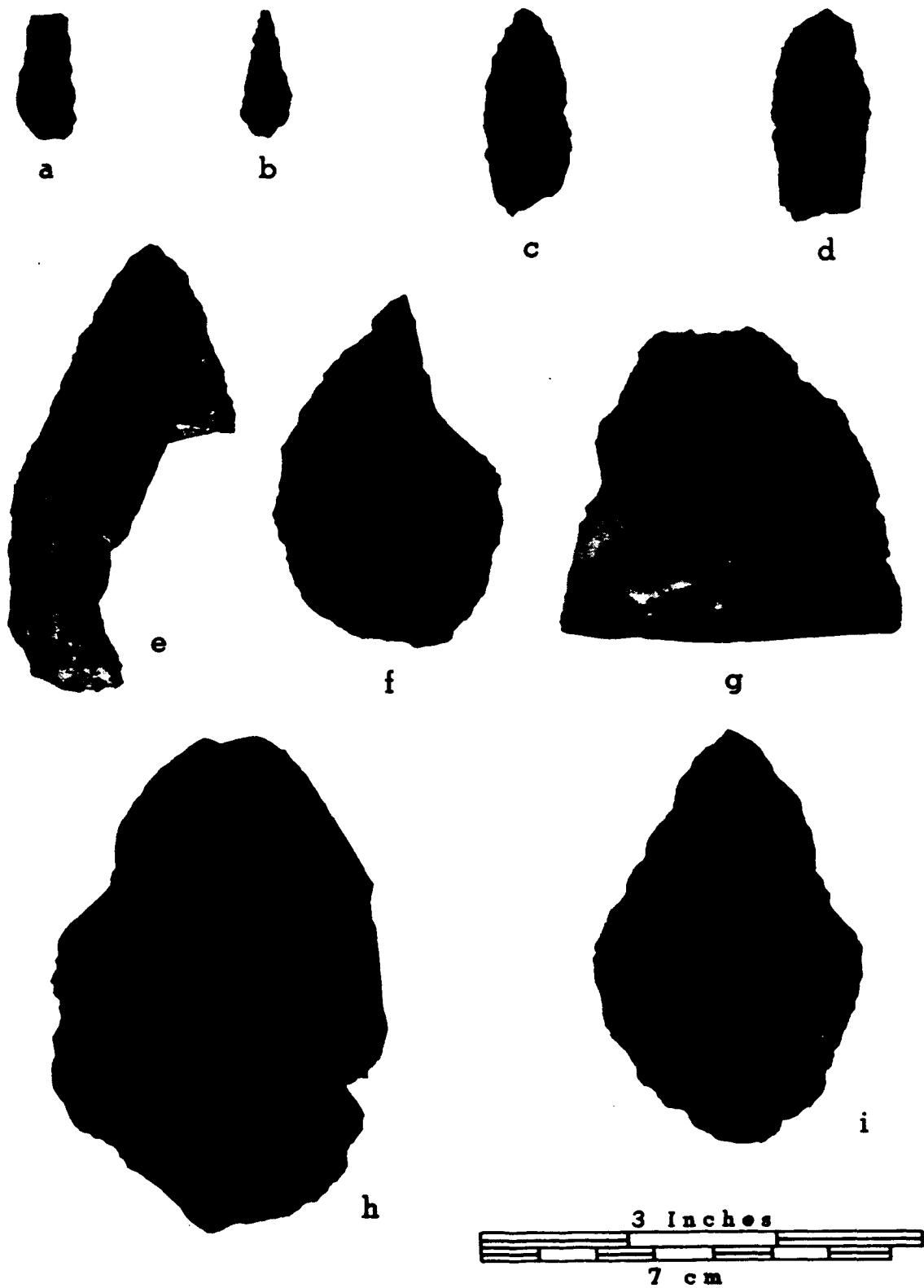


Figure 8. Selected bifaces, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:117 Figure 24)

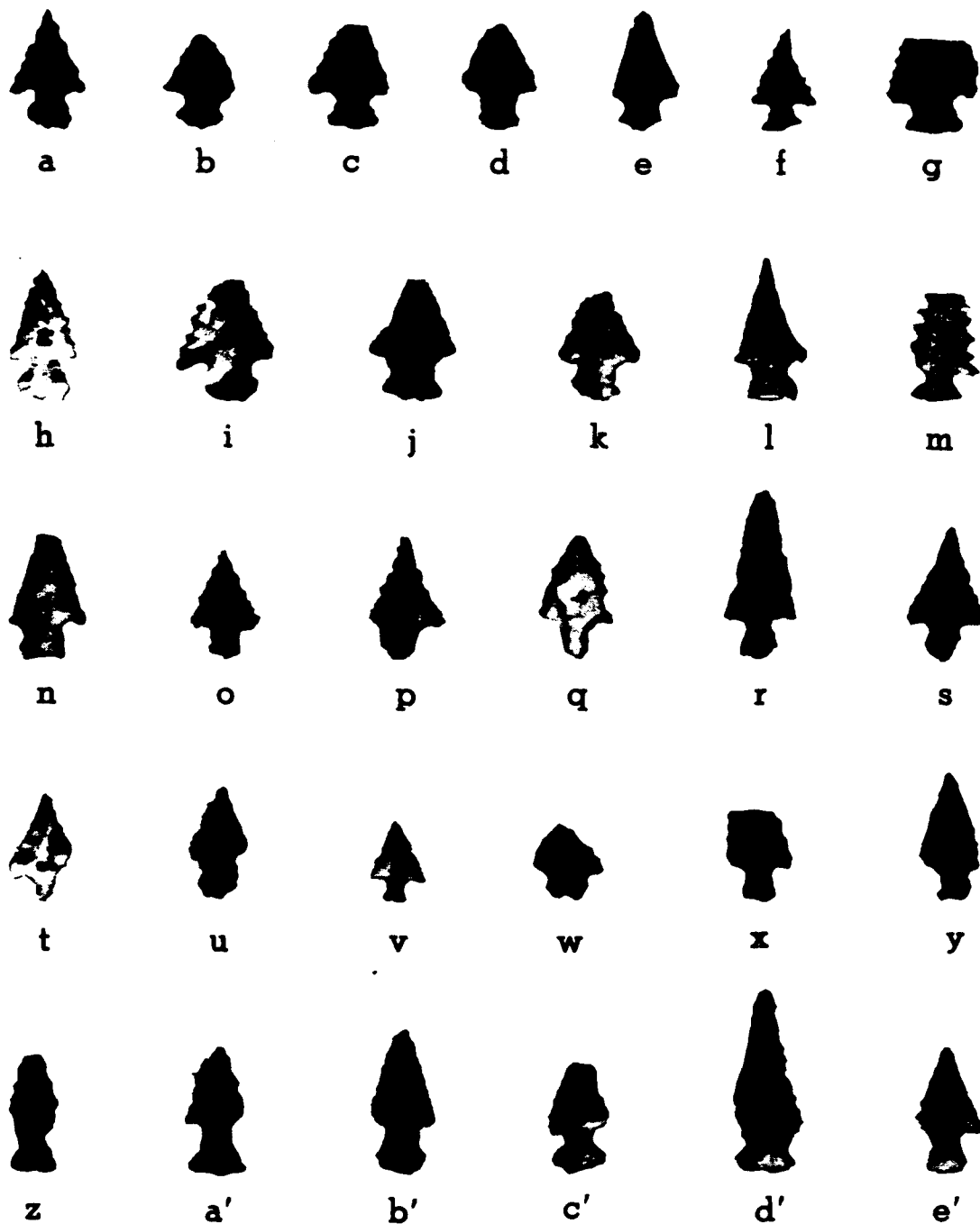
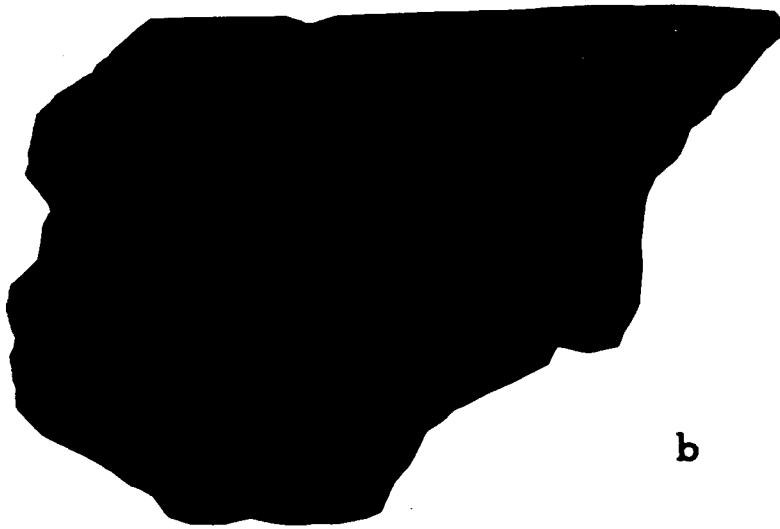


Figure 9. Selected arrow points, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:118 Figure 25)



a



b

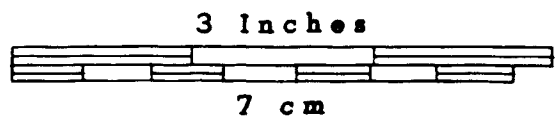


Figure 10. Selected rim sherds. (Taken from Lynott 1989:120 Figure 27)

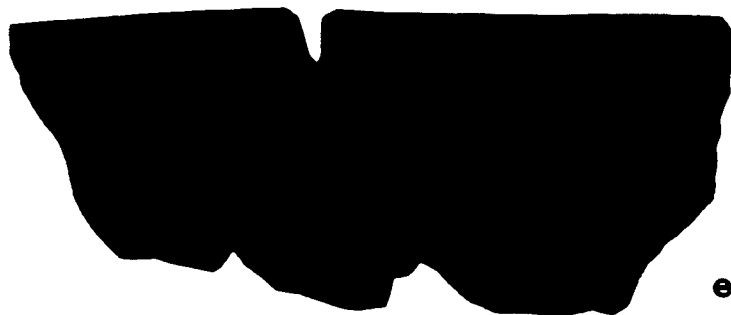
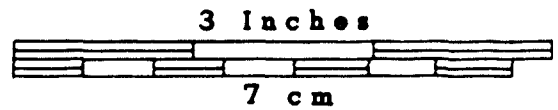
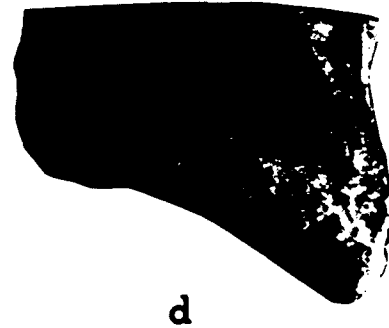
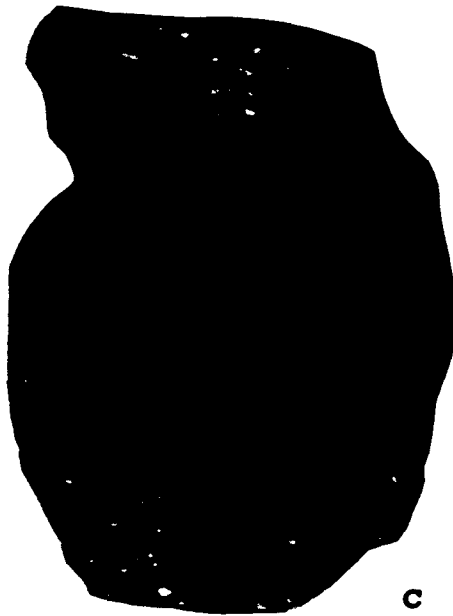
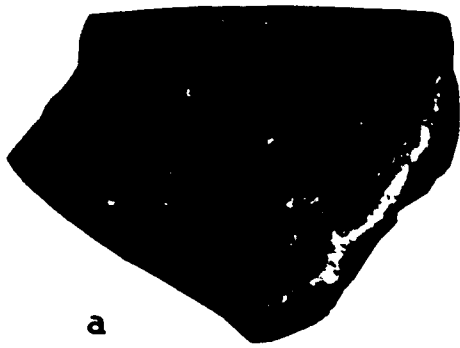


Figure 11. Selected rim sherds. (Taken from Lynott 1989:121 Figure 28)

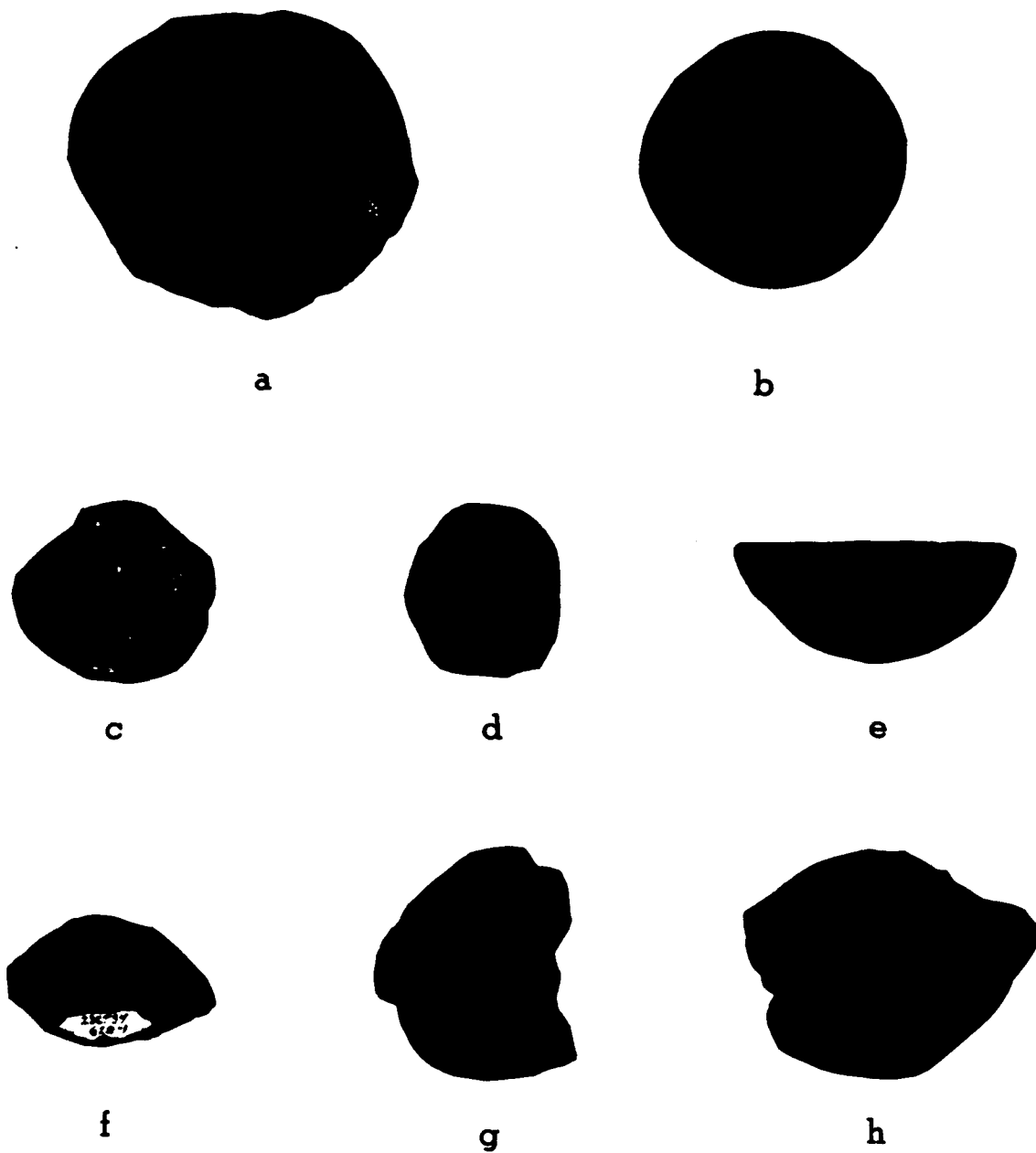


Figure 12. Selected sherd disks, 23CT54 (Taken from Lynott 1989:123 Figure 30)

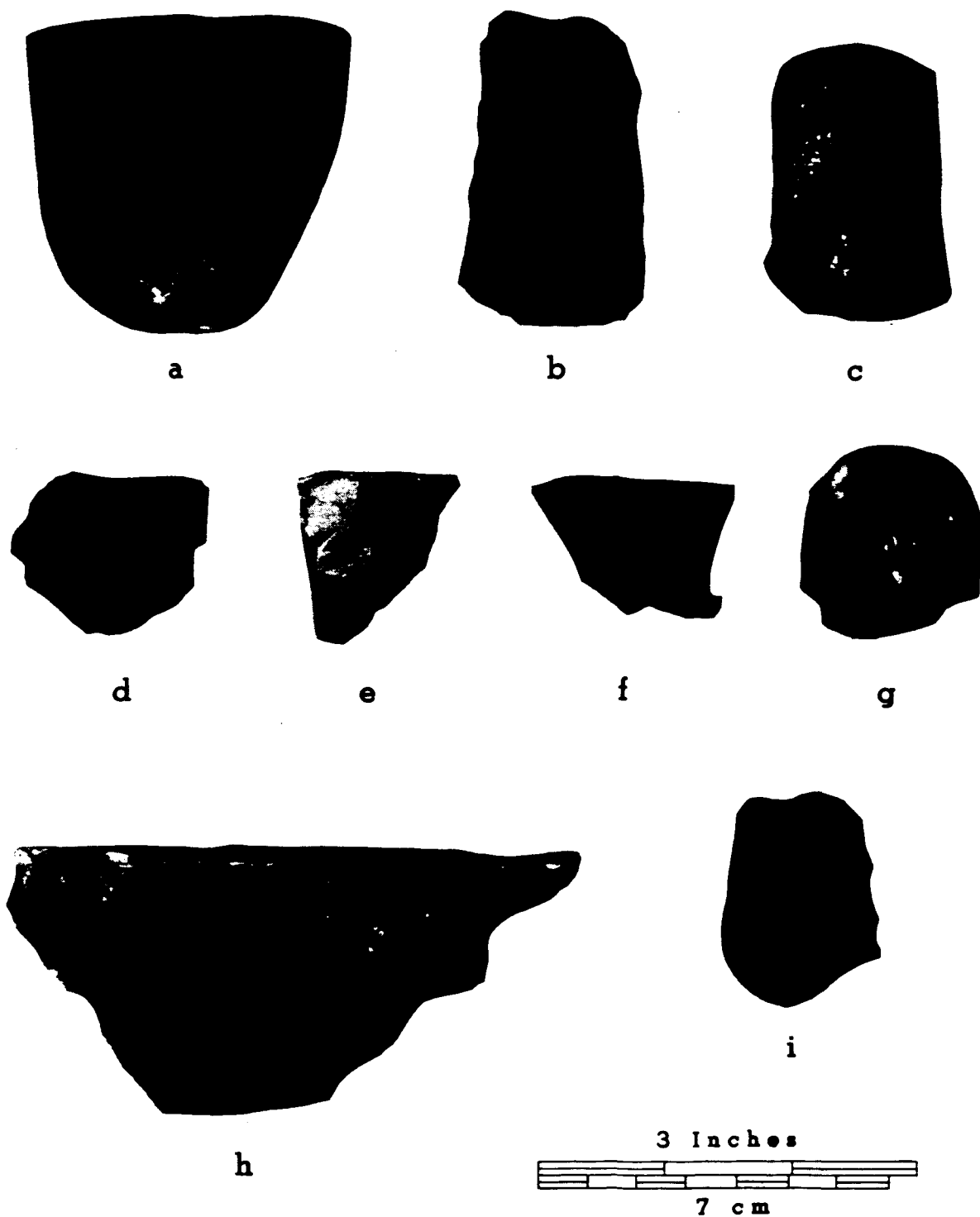


Figure 13. Selected cores, adze, and mano, 23CT54. (Taken from Lynott 1989:115 Figure 22)